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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE

He Discourses on Temperance, Politics, Labor and Woman's Rights.

Library Hall was filled to its capacity Thursday night, on the occasion of the lecture of Wendell Phillips, on "Questions of the Hour." At 7½ o'clock almost every available seat was occupied, and up to 8 there were little groups still arriving. By this time the musicians had left the orchestra, and the space here was rapidly filled up by those who stood in the aisles. Chairs had been placed on the stage and a number of ladies and gentlemen were compelled to go there or do without seats.

At five minutes past eight, Mr. Howard, on behalf of the Lecture Committee, announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by Miss Olive Logan, on Tuesday evening. He then introduced Mr. Phillips, which was the signal for a very hearty round of applause. When the applause had subsided, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—If any one should ask me why I propose to address you this night, it is essentially a lyceum lecture such serious topics as I am going to talk about to-night, my answer would be, that to me the Lyceum, this system of winter lectures, is not a mere literary entertainment, it is not an amusement.

I look upon the Lyceum as one of the great educational instrumentalities of a nation, inevitable in the growth of liberty, and indispensible for progress. I hardly see how the last generation got along without it, and I can hardly believe that another will ever dispense with it, for it seems to fill a place which nothing else fills. I should not claim much for it if I said that the Lyceum, the lecture system, is the only unfettered institution in America. It is the only atmosphere where the coming question can be frankly debated. Well, this is a very important element in a democracy, where the opinion of millions of men are the law. The sentiment which molds those opinions is the very sheet-anchor of the Government.

You know all our foreign critics, from Harriet Martineau and DeTocqueville down to the present day, have always brought this one charge against us. We have always resented it as a slander, but still their unanimous accord goes far to show that there is a large measure of truth in it. It is a common thing to say that, as a community, we Americans are the most intellectually active people, the most universally argus of each other, of any community in the civilized world, and indeed they go farther than this. They charge us (remember I am only stating what they say) with a timidity of thought and action and utterance other result under Republican institutions. They claim that it is monarchy that makes men; republics only lift masses, they say, and they urge, on the other side of the water 200 years ago, no matter what is thought of the institutions, they made men, marked men, men of consummate ability, immense force, large comprehension, men who took the times in their hands and molded them, men that stamped their generation with the seal of their own intellects, and as you watch European history almost every great step is symbolized by some great men that thought for it. He is the representative of the people.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Now, here our institutions lift the mass. The average is much finer, but, like all democracies, they cripple men, cripple individuals. Europe is here and there a majestic oak shining its roots down through an hundred strata and defying the storm above. America is a wood. It is a race. Equals, they stand in each other's way, they cripple each other's growth. Public opinion is not only omnipotent, it is omnipresent. It is Roman law. It is sometimes where the nobleman, sometimes where the priest, sometimes the aristocrat, provided he can save the respect of his own sect, he laughs at the rest; but there is no man here so humble, there is no spot so obscure, no hamlet where an American can hide from the tyranny of public opinion. Ninety-nine orders out of every hundred have something to fear or to hope, to gain or to lose, in ambition, in trade, in society, from the good opinion and the votes of their neighbors, and that result is what these men have shown, that we all grow up equal; and, as Tallyrand said sorrowfully of us, the aristocracy never is more than anybody. The average common sense is the great force of the age. It does not illuminate the whole sky, but it is the one bright star above the heaviest brain God gives us. Well, there results from it that we all stand watching each other. Dr. Channing, of this State, said, "The only true government of law, it is a government of mutual inspection, every man watching his neighbor."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Now, over such a community God flings a new question. Thirty-five years ago it was slavery; to-day, on the Pacific coast, it is the Chinese; in New England it is temperance; in Pennsylvania it is the working man's movement. It does not matter what it is. It is a new issue. It is an angry issue; it is a radical issue; it is one that cleaves down to the very centers of thought, marshals men in antagonism. It is a question that is met with hostility, with indifference, with contempt, and yet it is the question on which ten years hence these hostile, contemptuous, indifferent men have to vote. Now, I shall lift them to an intelligent use of the ballot? Who shall say? No man! Who shall say? No one! Every city reared with riots and lift it into the intelligence and loyalty of '61? Somebody must do it, elsewise the nation grinds to dust, and goes to slavery. Who shall take the new question, and tear it open, riddle it with light, marshal the facts, gather the argument, crown it the king and lift the people? Why, the million voters? Who shall stand in San Francisco to-day and defy the press, hold her ground, and then down her reluctant throat the fact she ought to know and don't wish to know?

Well, there are four years ago, the British House of Commons added seven hundred thousand votes to the British list, the Tories fighting it inch by inch. Robert Lowe led them, and when the Speaker's voice announced that the measure was passed, Robert Lowe rose to his feet and said: "Now it is the first anxiety and the first duty of every Englishman to enlighten the people. We have a fearful responsibility upon us. We have been partied with power, and unless we make intelligence follow power, we are lost." That's where we stand to-day.

INTELLIGENCE AND THE BALLOT.

Mr. Phillips then proceeded to discuss the elements of education, the press, the pulpit and politics. Speaking of the press, he asked: "What is an editor?" He is a man who makes his bread out of his subscribers. He can not afford to try to lift their faces. Of course you can't expect to struggle with an angry question, and starve on it. That would be martyrdom. Well, that would find a man; we would be willing to be a martyr for an idea, but you do not expect to find a martyr in every editorial chair. God does not fling martyrs around in that way.

The editor might as well shoot his subscribers with bullets as with new ideas. He can't afford it. (Laughter.)

Some five years ago, said the lecturer, I took to a Massachusetts editor an article on temperance. He read it over and agreed to print it, when, glancing at the last sentence—a statement of a fact—he said: "Can't you soften that sentence?" "No," said I, "I could not omit that. I wrote the letter for that." "Well," said the snapper of the whip, "I suppose you are right, but it's the truth, he says. "Every boy in the streets knows it is the truth, but I only wish you could think it necessary to state it here." I insisted, however, and he printed it as he agreed, but in a long editorial column he said: "We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Phillips, and we only regret the absurd and unfounded statement with which he concludes." He closed by saying he had no promise by printing the article, and he kept his reputation by printing the protest. (Laughter.) I say it not a hoe. I say it is not a hoe.

In reply to the editor I said, "You should be a Republican, which is not the fact, but I will not end fault with him because he is not.

KING CAUCUS.

Well, then, take politics. That is another of the great educational machines that turns brains in another channel. Well, what is politics; suppose you were at a caucus to-night; you should be Democrats, or you should be Republicans, whichever you please. You have chosen me for your speaker; next week there is an election. We are in San Francisco, John Chinaman is looking at us. We are in Massachusetts; the atmosphere is full of the temperance question. Suppose we are not under these circumstances. You know, gentlemen, that you not only would not accept me, you would not allow me under any such circumstances to say either all I thought of all you believed on that question. You demand of me, and my value as a caucus speaker would consist in the astuteness with which I met you the demand, and you demand of me that I shall come up to the line and not cross it—keep on my side and keep you on yours, and the wind and the water of your ignorance and your prejudice so that I don't lose a vote from my side. (Laughter.) That is the essence of a caucus; that is the element of politics; that is the compromise which Macaulay says is the essence of politics. It is a game. Equals, planter of seed; it is a reaper of the ripe harvest. Politics do not look to-morrow for a new idea. It counts noses to-day; that is the question.

PUBLIC AGITATION.

How, then, is public opinion to be lifted up? By agitators. The press has wasted a great deal of excellent indignation for the last twenty years on the agitators. It was sneered at them; and yet every thoughtful man knows that constitutional liberty on the other side of the water and here has but one side pressure; one mainspring, and that is the side pressure of public opinion on the government. And this public opinion is the result of this agitation, and this agitation is to be kept up chiefly through the lyceum. Higher than the pulpit, braver than the press, broader than politics, it has no bias but truth, but truth, and no object but truth. To the American people it is the normal school. It has the broadest literature, susceptible of the broadest use, and the widest reach. And if I were to select the element which was most complimentary to the culture of the Northern people, I should say that the possibility of bearing so unlimited an institution.

SAN DOMINGO.

I am not going to speak to-night of party questions, nor the quarrels between the Administration and the dent. I do not mean a single issue like a tropical island. On that I believe Mr. Sumner is all right. (Applause.) I do not believe the Republican party will permit itself to go down with the only man that can conduct it to another Presidential success. [Immense and prolonged applause.] But that is to the surface. Underneath the surface there seems to me to lie two or three questions which are not immediate issues, but which for the next thirty years, and which bid fair to make the next thirty years almost as stormy as the thirty that have gone before.

MORS.

Mr. Phillips then indulged in some interesting reminiscences of the time when he had his mobs raging through the streets of New York, Detroit and Cincinnati, and there was no power to put them down, and he asked: "What is the method by which in our great cities fifty and a hundred men can take up the dregs of society and fling them against law?" he said. "Where does a man get the power? Lord Macauley says the great evil of our social vices is this: In ordinary times they are quiescent and in a large class, which, at such times, skulk and hide from notice; but in critical hours they emerge, and in the hands of these men are lifted into stations to put down the law."

This was his theory of mobs, and this points out the first question, to which the lecturer wished to call attention, and that was the question of

INTEMPERANCE AND THE BALLOT.

He did not propose to look at intemperance to-night as sin, as an individual offense, but to look at it from the ballot-box as a national peril. You can't rest the ballot-box on a drunken community. Lord Erskine said: "Kings, lords and commons are but a single machine with one common purpose—to put twelve honest men in a jury box." Jury trial, according to him, was the single purpose of the machinery of state. So, in America the common purpose of Congress, of Legislatures, of Lord Chief Justice, is to put an honest, sober, intelligent, self-respectful man at the ballot-box. (Applause.) You hold the Government; when that part of the wire gives, it means every one could be shocked. What is the method? Why one of the leaders says to one of the foolish people to-day, "Go down to the hall polling booth and make it such a scene of violence and outrage that no decent man will want to go there." But that man unasked can not accomplish the business. He must seek the assistance of others, and never shall he get three, he can't get honest men to help. He must get a score or two of men already half rotted and take them to some corner grocery, where keeper is in training for an Alderman. (Laughter.) and must there treat the disorder necessary for the success of the plan; so that brings us around to the fact that intemperance is the convenient instrument. It is the machine by which the demagogue can control and neutralize the ballot box.

The tendency of population in these days is toward the great cities, but it is a fact that great cities have never been governed on thoroughly republican principles; that is, there is no great city in this country in which there have not been times when life and liberty and property were imperiled and destroyed by mobs in open defiance of law. We have never yet governed a great city on the principles of constitutional liberty.

The domestic statesmanship of the next thirty years is to grapple with the problem of governing great cities. The country hangs on it. Great cities are the centers of thought, of journalism, and of liberties. Out from them radiate all the rays of civil, industrial and intellectual life. Now, what is one thing he can do, one thing he could do, one thing the welfare of republican institutions demands, and that is, to *shut that door.* [Immense and prolonged applause.]

THE WORKINGMEN'S QUESTION.

Now there is another question—the workingmen's question, the labor question, the great question of the workingman. It is the century that has brought upon practically the nobility of blood on the other side of the ocean, and crushed on this side the nobility of race, and it has brought to the front the contents for the claims of labor. It is the greatest question of the age, for it includes all others.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

I think the great mistake which for the moment eclipses the grand statesmanship of Bismarck is that we didn't know the times; the great Prussian, when he stood with the bronze sword in his hand at his feet at Sedan, if he had known his epoch, would have known that the hour had struck when the people of Germany should have held out to the people of France the right hand of fellowship instead of the hood [great applause]—should have said, "We have crushed the dynasty, the people have no war," and then he would have stood in the light of the noon day, tion in which the lines of nationality are to be altered in every direction—are to be obliterated, instead of thus obeying the impulse of the last century, he pushes on to the ill-fated capital and plants on every French heart the seed of revenge which has lifted Prussia to her angry supremacy after the generation of the great Bonaparte forty years ago. The great Napoleon left every heart in Prussia to be brought up with a stern determination that he would avenge Jena and Austerlitz, and replant the eagle high over Paris, and Bismarck has planted in every Frenchman's breast

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, January 28, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

The debate in the United States Senate on Mr. TRUMBULL's bill embraces the general subject of Civil Service Reform in its entire range, and it is easy to see who in the event will be found in favor of lopping off the abuses against which there is such a general outcry, and who may be counted on to favor reform, either in the shape of Mr. TRUMBULL's bill, or some other. Senator MORTON leads the opposition, and with a zeal and manner that show how the politician of the day can predominate over the statesmen who acts for the future as well as the present. Mr. CAMERON supports him with a will, of course, also NYE, "JIM," of Nevada; and we may add that as a general thing, those who are in their company are more or less distinguished for their advocacy of the doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils," and their belief in the efficiency of such agencies as the means of perpetuating themselves in office. The line of distinction between the advocates and opponents of Civil Service Reform is marked perfectly. One might with entire confidence single out from among the leading characters of the day those who would be on opposite sides,—and the motives of both would be patent to all intelligent persons. The reasons why Mr. CAMERON is found opposing Reform are as patent as those which actuate such a man as ex-Secretary Cox in exerting all his powers in favor of it. Between them is the line of the conflict which is now opening, and which will not cease till Reform has been accomplished. If any one supposes that the country is not deeply interested in the question, he is blind to what is being uttered on every hand. The desire to see General GRANT cast the influence of his administration in favor of Reform, with something like the zeal manifested in the San Domingo business, is very great; and we here repeat, what we have before said, that in hardly any other way could the administration so strengthen itself with the people, make itself invincible in fact, than by adopting thorough reform in the Civil Service as a plank, along side of another favoring the immediate reduction of the taxes to the lowest point practicable, on which to stand asking the judgment of the American people.

THE Fee and Salary bill prepared by the Hon. D. N. WHITE, as published in the COMMERCIAL and some other city papers, differs in some particulars from the bill as introduced by him, and reported by the Committee to which it was referred. A reading of the bill itself, convinces us that while in principle it is correct, and while it provides for many reforms in the county offices, it is open to objection in some of its details. Its author probably did not expect to reach perfection at once, and doubtless is prepared to co-operate with all who are sincerely in favor of the objects of the bill with the view accept the assistance necessary to complete. So egation are so disposed and will labor to der the bill what it should be, if in any respect it is open to objection. The time has arrived when there should be the co-operation of which we speak with the single feeling and purpose of framing a law which will realize the wish and intention of the people as expressed at the last election. Where there is a feeling so nearly unanimous in favor of a principle there should be no difficulty in arranging the details.

THE officers of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania give notice that "in pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district of the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it." On the prudence and wisdom of the action of this convention will depend the fortunes of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, not only in the next contest, but possibly in the Presidential canvass. Our candidates should be selected with a view to the perfect harmony of the party, and it would seem that there ought to be no difference of opinion how to attain such an object.

A farmer of Caroline county, Maryland, has become a hero among his neighbors by outwitting a cute Massachusetts Yankee. Caroline county has some of the finest grass lands in the country, and their fame reached the Yankee's ears, who went down there to see. About twilight one evening he drove up to this farmer's house, and stated his desire to get a choice grazing farm. The Caroliner told the Yankee he had the very farm to suit him. He said it was the best grass land in Caroline county. Although it was too dark to show it to advantage, he would take him out to his pasture and let him *feel*; but he could not *see* the crop. The Yankee found the growth of grass up to his waist. He was delighted, and had never seen such a crop of *timothy*, not even in Massachusetts, and wanted to know what the Caroliner would take for his property. He said he had 150 acres, and had been asking forty dollars per acre, so as to make the land up handsome. The *cash down* he would take thirty dollars per acre. The bargain was struck at once, and the Yankee left for home early the next morning. That is the Caroliner at the time of the annual harvest of the field. When the Yankee returned the Caroliner informed him that he was sorry his *timothy* had taken fire and burnt off the lands, but it would soon put up again. The Yankee entered upon possession to high spirits, but when he learned that there was a difference between *timothy* and *sedge*; that it required the best land to grow the former and the worst to grow the latter, and that he had been badly sold, he sang "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and they are not a circumstance to a Caroline Yankee."

IT is with pleasure that we note a movement in the West to help France in a way already inaugurated in England, and to which the most enthusiastic German cannot in reason object. Certainly no human mind will complain of efforts to repair the ravages of war in districts where the war has come to an end, and where the damages have been inflicted upon the poor peasantry, whose property was stolen or wantonly wretched indeed. No question of partisanship, none of nationality, should interfere with this movement, which proposes to raise from the people of the Northwest, the necessary funds for planting the desolated homes and provisions for the sustenance of the laboring people, sufficient to load a vessel at the seaboard, which shall be dispatched at the very earliest possible moment for the shores of France. On its arrival at its place of destination it will be put in charge of, under the control of the French authorities, who will pledge themselves to see to its legitimate and just distribution. Why confine this humane work to the Northwest? Let every part of our country do something, and not one ship will sail with its generous offerings, which are due from us not only in gratitude for the assistance of France in the Revolution, without which we might not now be a nation, but even more for the sake of humanity itself, and because we would do unto others as we would that those gifts will go to those that need them is guaranteed in the experience with the gifts from the farmers of England to the farmers of France, which have been carefully and economically distributed under government superintendence.

The card engravers have finally got a style of wedding invitations introduced that promises business for them. The envelope retains the old-fashioned flap, but it is a trifle smaller and squarer than its predecessor. The outside initials are also slightly diminished in size. Multifarious cards accompany the invitation. There is, first, the bride's card; second, the bridegroom's card; third, if a stranger, the card of the bride's mother; fourthly, the "ceremony" card for church; fifthly, the note paper for the "reception at the house;" sixthly, the card with the name of the street and number of the house which they will receive in their new home; seventhly, and lastly, a card with "Please present this at the door" engraved thereon, which is designed to keep uninvited guests from crowding the church, and provides for those showing the street, whole might be fairly styled the "Coupon" invitation.

HON. S. S. AXTELL, Representative in Congress from the San Francisco district, has made a fair hit at some amateur "land reformers," hailing from the merchandizing locality of Pearl street, New York. They wrote to Mr. AXTELL, asking the address of some of his constituents to whom to send petitions for signatures to prevent Congress from parting with any more lands except to actual settlers. Mr. AXTELL replied, assuring them that he fully agreed with them in their views, but that no person ought to be allowed to settle upon the public lands of the United States except actual settlers, and that they should be required to do so at once." And he suggests: "If you and your associates could take the land in this manner and prove up, you would no doubt feel quite sure that it would prove a great and lasting benefit not only to the city of New York but to the country at large."

That a Chicago bridge is kept on the move, appears from the report of 1870 of the South Branch bridge, over which the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroads run. During the season the total number of bridge passages through the bridge was 22,353; number of trips by lake vessels, 9,432; by canal boats, 6,495; by propellers, 910; total, 40,790; total in 1869, 44,132; decrease for 1870, 3,342. The bridge opened March 5, 1870, for the first time that season, and made its last swing for that year on the 23d of December. During that period the bridge was swung 16,084 times. The number of miles traveled by the bridge in making these circuits was 2,074. The bridge tenders walked in turning the lever, 1,410 miles.

THE New York *Herald* expresses briefly the popular idea concerning the Methodist Book Concern, as follows: "We think that as it is evident that whitewashing will not do, all the whitewash pots and brushes out to be set aside."

THE real trouble in attempting any settlement of the fisheries question is the unreasoning, harsh and even violent mode of enforcing the Canadian interpretation of the treaty of 1818, indulged in by the Dominion Government. Thus lately the American schooner Wampatuck was seized and condemned by Sir William Young, Dominion Judge of the Admiralty Court, for prosecuting the business of the fisheries in Aspy Bay, and in regard to the offensive manner and probable illegality of that seizure, we prefer to let a Canadian paper, the Halifax, Nova Scotia *Chronicle* speak as follows:

First—Aspy Bay *is not a fishing ground!*

Secondly—The Wampatuck entered that place for water, as she lawfully had a right to do, and the master on her arrival there immediately went on shore.

Thirdly—While the master was so absent the cook caught *seven small cod for the table*, and for no other purpose.

Fourthly—The vessel never *was warned off*, but was seized suddenly a few hours after she left the place.

There is the case in a nutshell. That vessel was seized, and by order of this Judge the cargo was immediately sold. She was libelled in the Admiralty Court, and after hearing an enormous crop of fees for the Judge and his officer and the Dominion attorney, she was condemned to be sold for the benefit of John A.'s empty treasury and his lawful Tory. The prosecutors, at the instance of John A., who controls the proceedings, declined to further the case until the unfortunate owner could no longer retain his crew, and they had reshipped, and sailed, the most of them, to the uttermost corners of the earth. And now, broken-hearted and bankrupt, the owner has gone to his home in the United States with the prospect, if he ever returns, of being arrested for costs: and his vessel is advertised, by order of Sir William, to be sold at Sidney on the very shortest notice.

The *Chronicle* asserts that the organs of the Government "have never attempted to deny that the Judge and jury have acted in the case honestly, and that, too, for the gridiron in the caboose. Nay, they have gone further and insisted that under no circumstances could even *one* fish be taken by a Yankee in British waters, and that the little Judge was right. They said it was *the law*."

H. W. CHASE, formerly editor of the Scranton *Republican*, writes to that paper of his efforts to find good health "down South" in winter. At somebody's advice he went to Aiken, in the extreme western part of North Carolina, between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, and not far from the Tennessee line. It is in Buncombe county, and everybody seems to talk "Buncombe." It is 1,500 feet above the sea level, and is almost inaccessible. Marion, the present terminus of the Western North Carolina Railroad, is the nearest point on the east, and is separated from it by the Blue Ridge, at a distance of thirty-seven miles. A stage route, which requires one and a half days' travel including an all-night's ride, separates these two points. On the west there are forty miles of similar mountain stage travel. He went there, he says with the double hope of regaining his pleasant health and returning home in the spring cured of their tuberculous disabilities, or greatly benefited in such a degree that the remaining months may benefit of his painful experience he writes warning them against going to Asheville, for he now believes what many told him, that it is too cold for a consumptive (in the winter), but a delightful summer residence. All the statements that the cold winds were almost always sweeping with chilling force from the mountains by which it is surrounded, are false, that in May, fogs prevailed—fogs so thick (that in their season) that the carriages could not proceed except with a knife." His sojourn in Asheville was brief, and he soon sought more comfortable surroundings at Aiken, South Carolina, where he writes, on the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, the mecury stood at 56 degrees, and 3 P. M. at 73 degrees.

THE Convention that abolished slavery in Maryland incorporated in the Constitution a provision for Free Schools. The first great things that change has brought appears on the testimony of the Baltimore *American*. Previous to 1865 the schools of Maryland were poor schools—poor in quality, and patronized only by the poor. In most of the counties the wealthy sent their children abroad; the well-to-do kept governesses in them families, or patronized private schools and "academies." In short, so called the middle class of society allowed their sons and daughters to attend the public schools, paying their quarter bills, but to no an extent of their independence, while only the indigent received (or would accept) free education. Six years only have elapsed, and but few send their children abroad; not one governess is found for fifty that there used to be, and in a large majority of the countries there the people use the school. The whole question of Free Public Schools, Twenty of the young is on the ground, but the *American* considers that so far as it established it will need improvement. The salaries paid to teachers are so small that competent persons will not engage in the occupation, and before the schools are poor, and a great portion of the children of the State are growing up in ignorance.

The Pacific States have more than a White Pine excitement over the new mines in Nevada and Utah. One mine is now producing monthly at the rate of more than $1,000,000 annually, in three little fractions that cost about $5,000 each; and nearly 50 per cent. is net profit. The most productive mines so far opened are in the Eureka district, under county Nevada, and Little Cottonwood District, twenty-five miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The Eureka District produces more precious metal a month than White Pine at its best, and is accessible to San Francisco by railroad. There are now in operation in Eureka twelve furnaces, which produce about twenty-five tons of bullion a day, worth $2,000, or $2,500, for a year. The main vein in the mines is ten feet wide, and the entire width is rich pay ore, yielding about twenty-eight per cent. of metal—that is, forty tons of ore to one of base bullion. The amount of ore in sight is very large. On the Eureka four shafts have been sunk at intervals of 200 feet, and they show the same rich carbonates all the way down. The deepest shaft is 300 feet, and is now in ore all the way. The Phœnix claim, adjoining, there is one shaft fifty feet deep and another of twenty; and the Jackson mine, local to the Phœnix, has a shaft sunk about 100 feet apart, and all of them, for their entire depth, are in the same rich carbonate of lead.

"NAVAL STORES," technically so called, are not confined to naval use. Since the manufacture of paper leer has been introduced, all the huge pipes of lager are pitched within to preserve the flavor of the lager. All the new gravel roofing is made with pitch, and the uses of rosin and turpentine are so many that it is surprising to learn that the importance of the commerce in naval stores is understood. North Carolina is the greatest producer of these articles in the world. *They constitute her staples*, and are exported not only to all our great seaports, but *to England, France and Germany*. Wilmington is the mart of this trade, and her annual shipments comprise nearly a million barrels, and nearly twenty thousand barrels of turpentine. It is true that since the discovery of the petroleum oil springs, that great product has become the powerful rival of turpentine as well as of whale oil, lard oil and all other oils, but all the other articles find the demand has largely increased. Moreover, as the pine forests are cleared away, the land is put under cultivation, and the most favorable crops—as peaches and other fruits as readily as Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Cotton is also raised on some of these lands, and the population thus increases faster after the removal of the forests than before.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Views of an Enlightened Roman Catholic Priest.

V. Botta, Esq., one of the officers of the meeting recently held in New York to give expression to the feelings of the people of Italy on the subject of the Italian unity incloses to the *Post*, a letter to the meeting, which he says "has remained unpublished, and which for its importance deserves to be noticed." The letter was written by the Rev. Father Farrell, a Roman Catholic priest of New York, and pastor of St. Joseph's Church. Father Farrell, writes:

ST. JOSEPH'S, January 12, 1871.

Theodore Roosevelt:

Dear Sir: I regret that I cannot be present at the meeting in favor of Italian unity. Italy divided has long been the prey of foreigners. It is high time to like to see foreign soldiers on my own native soil as they would I consider the destruction of the contentment and happiness of the people, so I could not wish to see Italy occupied by foreign troops. Nor could I grant their presence by word or an evidence of the contentment of the people.

Italy has been long subject to the influence of European nations, people may be given and taken away without their consent. All that must be changed *before* the people can be called free, is only shorten the usual order of things created an immense sensation, and various outbursts of sentiment were made all over the church. One member told the minister not to get excited, whilst others commanded the showman to sit down. The whole affair was over in a few minutes, for the showman, after "saying his say," quickly resumed his seat. But the town had something to talk about next day, and the effect of such conspicuous advertising was, the Town Hall at Monday night's exhibition was full to overflowing.

THROUGH AMERICA TO AUSTRALASIA

The Route of Destiny from Europe to the Orient—The Conditions of its Operation and the Prospects of its Success.

[From the San Francisco Morning Call.]

The arrival of the Monowai on Friday night, furnishes us with Auckland (N. Z.) dates to the 7th ult. We have the important news that a conditional contract has been made between the Government of New Zealand and the Pacific Transportation Company, for a line of mail steamers to run monthly between San Francisco and the ports of New Zealand, calling at Honolulu on the way, to be hereafter designated, which Honolulu will doubtless be one. The time between San Francisco and Auckland is limited to twenty-four days, with a penalty for over-time. Among other things which the Government of New Zealand agree to perform is, to procure from the United States, for ten years, one thousand pounds a year, free of duty, for the use of the Company, and to grant an exemption from all charges on coal shipped at San Francisco and London, and between New York and San Francisco. Special Commissioners, under commission, now in force between the United States and New Zealand, have been undertaken to use their endeavors to secure a concession from Congress, which, the promise of any colony contributing to the subsidy, and the fact of New Zealand having been admitted into the United States free of duty. This proposition, it is believed, will be successfully resisted by the wool interests of this country, though it does not appear to be a condition precedent absolutely to the execution of the contract. Whether the present agreement will stand or fall, the fact remains that a long step in advance has been taken, and a cheering for the early establishment of a monthly line of steamers from San Francisco to Australasia.

A letter to the *Call*, dated Auckland, N. Z., December 7, has the following language: "The new service cannot fail to be very successful, as the Peninsula and Oriental Company's line. Moreover, independently of the advantage which the new service offers for rapid communication, it will enable merchants to import commodities from America in less time and more cheaply than at present. The passenger traffic will be largely increased, and the passenger traffic will be almost entirely diverted from the Suez line. The judicious arrangements have been made for the transhipment of passengers and mails at Honolulu, and the liberality displayed by the Government of New Zealand in according the inducements of the proposed contract, and manifested in the subsidy proposed to be granted, must commend itself to all who are desirous of seeing the mail station to support the new service to the utmost.

Connected with the subject is the following from the San Francisco Alta, January 26: "A contract was yesterday made between the Pacific Mail steamship Company and the Oriental Steamship Company. This arrangement will certainly result in the much speedier carriage of both Oriental freight and passengers. The Pacific Mail Company has always run the Mail Company insisted on carrying both by the Panama route, and so long were fourteen or seventeen days' time lost, and the advantage of the American route from the Orient, in the vital matter of time, was thereby either greatly nullified or entirely lost.

REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

Judge Story's Opinion Thirty-Five Years Ago.

The *American Law Review* publishes a remarkable note by the late Benjamin Robbins Curtis, being the substance of a conversation between himself and the late Judge Story in 1835. After saying that Judge Story called on him, he goes on to say: "We were all sensible men at Washington, in private conversation, admit that the Government is deplorably weak, factious and corrupt. That everything is sinking down into despotism under the guise of a Democratic government. He says the Supreme Court is sinking, and so is the Judicial of every State. We began with first-class men for judicial trusts, but we have now got down to third-rate. In thirty-five years there will not be a judge in the United States, who will not be made elective, and for short periods, and on slender salaries. Our constitutions were all framed for an honest people, and the day is coming he is and ever will be. The Senate of the United States are discouraged. There are seventy men in that Senate who as wise and patriotic as any sages of the Roman Senate, and last year they sustained the Constitution against the President and his collared House of Representatives, and yet public opinion remains unmoved, and not one of them will be elected to private life. The Senate has left the Administration go on this last session, and will not have had war more certainly. The Government to issue letters of reprisals, and that in modern times is war. Indeed, the case of this country, and the cause of popular representative government, according to liberty and justice and wisdom, is as Hamilton suspected at last, believed it to be, a mere *ignus fatuus*, or dream of the imagination. He says Ch. J. Marshall has finally come over to the opinion that the appointing power includes the power of removal, and that the President ought not, and has not, according to the Constitution, the power in himself."

A QUEER AFFAIR IN LEWISTOWN, PA.

The Church and the Stage Again.

The Lewistown *True Democrat* says: "A little episode occurred in the Lutheran Church of this place on Sunday night last, which is worth mentioning. As the evening service was about to close, the pastor took occasion to admonish his congregation against attending the exhibitions being given in the town hall by a minstrel troupe, and in his remarks denounced the show as a low, vulgar, or indecent concern. It so happened that half a dozen members of the troupe were present, and no sooner had Mr. Brown concluded, than up jumps one of the showmen, who, after apologizing for the interruption, said that it was his bonden duty then and there to deny *in toto* the imputations made against the troupe by the pastor. The company, he said, was a proper one, and the performance not only decent, but entirely free from anything approaching vulgarity; he said the showman, "I am a member of a church myself, and I know of no wrong I do in managing for this show." Of course such a digression from the usual order of things created an immense sensation, and various outbursts of sentiment were made all over the church. One member told the minister not to get excited, whilst others commanded the showman to sit down. The whole affair was over in a few minutes, for the showman, after "saying his say," quickly resumed his seat. But the town had something to talk about next day, and the effect of such conspicuous advertising was, the Town Hall at Monday night's exhibition was full to overflowing.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

New York Academy of Music—Unprecedented Array of Talent—Complete Success.

[From the New York Tribune, Monday.]

The journalists and actors who were instrumental in getting up the Holland Testimonial have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the result of their labors. One plain fact sufficiently denotes their success. The performances thus far given have yielded upwards of ten thousand dollars to the Holland Testimonial Fund. The performances yet to be given will materially increase that amount. To the matinees of last Thursday we have already made a passing reference. Similar notice is now due to the two unfruitful miseries of war to challenge it nashly. Of course, the one nation as well as the other cherishes its just pride, its dignified resentment of insult, its resolution to repel dictation. But when intelligent and high-minded statesmen govern affairs, either at Washington or at Westminster, we may reasonably hope that national susceptibilities will not be unduly wounded. What is called "the Alabama question" has dragged its slow length along ever since 1863, when Mr. Adams began to remonstrate against the insolent license of the British Government. More than once since then we have had a glimpse of a satisfactory settlement, but we have never hitherto reached a point at which we could command a prospect more hopeful than that we have now before us. Reasonable discussion has done its work on both sides of the Atlantic. At last we are relieved from uncertainty as to the person with whom we have to deal, if not as to the policy he brings us. Gen. Schenck is one of the most respected politicians of the Republican party in America; his position in Congress and his present office; he was the leader of a powerful party, yet he never arrogated to himself the self-confidence which party leaders are accustomed to assume. It will not be his least recommendation in England that he has conducted his energetic, energetically opposed the extravagances of Gen. Butler, even when those extravagances had been most mischievous and extravagant wherever Great Britain was concerned, we may hope that General Schenck's presence in London will not only be the most prudent for us to know what terms of negotiation, if any, he is bringing to us. The sensible exposition of his views recently put forth before the Historical Society of New York by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, formerly American Minister in this country, will disarm many persons of *the mischievous notion that the rantings of Mr. Butler and Mr. Chandler represent the public opinion of the United States.* Fortune has not permitted Mr. Adams, who so ably sustained the American claims during the darkest days of the Union, to carry the negotiations with England to a prosperous close, and to reconcile the countries which were severed by a temporary and unreasoning misunderstanding. If this were not to be, General Schenck, representing the best and most favorable view of the dominant party in the United States, is probably one of the most useful representatives America at this crisis could send to England. We may be hopeful, let us trust, of a settlement which, without compromising our honor, may secure for all the legitimate claims of the United States. On our side, we are well assured, there is nothing but *a desire to affirm by fair concessions a frank alliance in favor of settlement of a foolish quarrel* which had alienated two great nations allied by blood and by mutual sympathies. The American people, at first passionately excited at our recognition of belligerent rights in the Southern Confederacy, have since had time to cool, and, returning home in the spring cured of their tuberculous disabilities, or greatly benefited in such a degree that the remaining months may benefit of his painful experience he writes warning them against going to Asheville, for he now believes what many told him, that it is too cold for a consumptive (in the winter), but a delightful summer residence. All the statements that the cold winds were almost always sweeping with chilling force from the mountains by which it is surrounded, are false, that in May, fogs prevailed—fogs so thick (that in their season) that the carriages could not proceed except with a knife." His sojourn in Asheville was brief, and he soon sought more comfortable surroundings at Aiken, South Carolina, where he writes, on the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, the mecury stood at 56 degrees, and 3 P. M. at 73 degrees.

Songs modern saints too daintily sex
To walk as paths like theirs;
They'd ask for a pair of pinions on wax,
If they just held the keys.

The wid ow's friend asks prayers o'er him
From whom death's hand has torn his
To ensinly man refers him to
"The small church round the corner."

What is there in the ol page's art
Should draw the fount of love?
He who on earth pi ys well his part
May hope a seat above.

The lessons he has wreathed with smiles.
The hearts his mirth made lighter
Shall plead like angels' tongues for grace,
And make his record brighter.

And though not *sorrow* to the Throne,
Yet sure the lowliest born, or
The actor in the veriest barn,
May find in heav'n a corner.

All honor to the little Church,
And to its gracious Pastor,
Who in his honor has always kept,
Taught by his heav'nly Master!

And when this fleeting scene is past
To welcome, saint, and scorner,
Let's hope we ALL may find, at last,
A bright home round the corner!

[From the New York Tribune, Editorial]

The Holland Testimonial—Its Motive and Its Meaning.

The extraordinary demonstration which has been made by the American stage, within the last week, in aid and honor of the Holland Testimonial, has naturally attracted a large share of public attention. With the facts on which its success was based, and the incidents which it has thus far been attended, our readers have had abundant opportunity of making acquaintance. It is fair to presume, also, that many accepted and thrilled by him. Mr. Sidney Woollett, a young and clever artist in the line of elocution—who has recently arrived here from England, and has made his one or two public appearances in a tasteful and acceptable manner—then came forward and gave for a single night, partly an original composition and partly a reminiscence, which was entitled "The Actor." Miss Emma Howson had been set down for a single song, but this was changed to one of a number of songs

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, January 28, 1871.

THE WAR.

JULES FAVRE AT VERSAILLES

He Proposes the Capitulation of Paris and the Garrison with the Honors of War.

If Favre Refuses the German Terms, Bismarck Will Force the Restoration of Napoleon.

ENGLAND.

Favre at Versailles Offering to Capitulate Paris.

LONDON, January 28, 6 A. M.—The London *Times* has the following special dispatch:

VERSAILLES, January 24.—Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of Paris and the garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissable. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. General Trochu is ill and Vinoy in command. The arrangement of terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large.

The *Times*, in its leader, says that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on the German terms, Bismarck, who has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

A special telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Versailles says there is solid ground for believing Paris will surrender to-day. There is great scarcity of fuel and provisions.

—Messrs. Ira R. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	111¼	111¼	
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109½	109½	
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108¾	108¾	
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108¾	109	
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107½	107½	
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108¼	108¼	
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108¼	108¼	
10-40s	104½	104½	
Gold	110¼	110¼	

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½
United States 5-20s of 1864	108¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	108¾
United States 10-40s	104½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	108¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	108¼
Union Pacific Railroad	90½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Funding	110¼

—Government bonds have been firm on moderate transactions, while State bonds have shown firmness on the entire list, excepting new South Carolinas and Alabamas, which have been steady. Of railway bonds the Union Pacifics continue to monopolize the greatest activity, and are strong and firm, largely on the purchases of those in the secret of the proposed changes in the management of the company and in its financial affairs. Nothing definite has been made public, but it is promised will be in a few days, or after a meeting of the directors to be held in this city on Wednesday. The report that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is to be prominently interested in the future control of the company is exciting more believers, and among a class who ought to be good authority in the matter. The Land Grant bonds are especially strong.

—The New York *Herald* says: The speculative effort, noticed last week, to start more animation in the Gold Room has been entirely fruitless, and dumb-bells, quietly abandoned. Gold opened at 110½, after which there were only two changes in the price during the remainder of the session of the Board—once when it declined to 110¼, and once when it returned to 110¾. Late in the afternoon 110¾ was strongly bid for some large amounts, but still later and at the close the offering was plentiful at the same figure. The few speculators who are interested in the market are greatly puzzled at its prolonged steadiness in the midst of pressing quotations.

—The *Herald* of Tuesday, says: The rising tide of the Stock Exchange was the real feature of the Wall street markets to-day. The check to the upward movement noticed on Saturday prevailed to some extent this forenoon, owing to further sales of leading shares for the account of some small houses who were enable to fulfil their contracts. The field of action being finally cleared of the debris of this affair, the stock market asserted its natural tendency under the present low price of money, the rates on call being, in most instances, far below the returns from the dividend paying stocks. The market carried and is moving with the recoil from the abnormal depression which it sustained last December, when the public mind was bewildered by the highly colored pictures and prophecies of the wide-spread ruin and desolation that were to follow the then impending panic. We warned the public at the time that prices were on "hard-pan," and that the present remarkable rise and buoyancy confirms the wisdom of our view. The wild onslaught upon stocks last month was simply a desperate sortie of the speculators, for every day develops the organization of a "pool" in this and that stock. But in the season when capital is abundant for temporary use, and hence it naturally finds its way into such securities as promise the best rates of interest pending the interval to the time when money shall be again in request for enterprises which promise still higher rates of interest than are afforded in the current features of the share list at the Stock Exchange. In tracing the movements of to-day we find the dividend paying stocks the more buoyant ones, on the other hand the exceptions to the rise were stocks which in one instance paid no dividend for many years, and in another where dividends were reported only last summer, but under circumstances which threw some doubt upon the fact that such dividend has really been earned. In other instances the rise is based upon increased earnings, which create the prospects of early dividends, although none have as yet been made. Clear, common sense, in directing investments in Wall street will make money there as surely as in any other place. Timidity on the one hand and recklessness on the other will soon scatter the largest fortune.

—The bullish temper of the Wall street markets was less rampant, and a declining tendency came over it late in the day. We give below the various quotations for the leading stocks during the day: New York Central, 95¾, 95¾, 95¾, 95¾, 95¾, 95¾ and 94¾; Erie, 21¾, 22¾, 22⅝, 22¾, 22¾, 22¾, 22¾ and 22; Reading, 94¾, 95, 94¾, 94¾, 94¾, 94¾ and 94; Lake Shore, 92½, 92¾, 92, 92¼, 91¾, 92¼ and 92; Northwestern, 86¼, 86¼, 85¾, 85¾, 86, 85¾ and 85½; Ohio and Mississippi, 36, 36, 35¾, 35¾, 36½, 36¾, 36¼ and 35¾.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69½
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	34½
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	60
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	46¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, with a good trade demand for the various descriptions. This, however, has been the situation for some days. The weather has been changeable, and the fall on Monday still stays with us, furnishing good sleighing for the time being. Produce—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds, with firm prices. The advance in flour and grain has been sustained, the tendency being that way. The receipts of flour are on the increase; since our last 1,795 barrels were received, whilst the week's receipts were 7,438 barrels, the largest for any week this year. The leading houses report a good business doing with local dealers and a fair export inquiry. Grocers—The firmness we have reported continues. The leading houses are doing a good business, taken as a whole. The market presents a healthy appearance.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,995	7,437	13,432
Apples, bbls	726	1,209	1,931
Peaches, boxes	434	285	719
Corn, sacks	3,895	4,750	8,645
Wheat, sacks	3,458	5,544	9,002
Barley, sacks	3,130	3,182	6,292
Rye, sacks	560	628	1,188
Oats, sacks	4,359	5,280	9,639
Butter, packages	359	414	733
Bulk meats, pieces	4,000	1,910	5,910
Bacon, tierces	49	250	299
Dried Hogs, ⅌ head	348	300	648

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—The market continues firm with a good demand for local purposes. The receipts were 214 barrels. We are reported sales at $3 50@4 00@4 50 ⅌ barrel.

ASHES.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds. In pearls no change in prices we have to note. Sales' sods ash, common, 48 per cent., 3¼@; refined, 55 per cent., 3¾@4c; potash, 7½@7¾c; pearls, 8½@8¾c ⅌ lbs.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of 60 lbs ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER.—The market may be termed dull, with more sellers than buyers. The receipts since our last were 414 barrels, making 733 for the week, at 22@25c for common to medium; 28@30c for choice lots.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ⅌ lb.

BRANS.—Small supply in store; others as per quality, $1 75.

BIRDSEYE.—Market firm; sales at 30@33c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 per doz; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $6 ⅌ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is heavy, and demand unchanged; sales at $3 25@3 50 ⅌ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market was steady but not very active. Sales to grocers, leading dealers confine their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants at the following figures: Shoulders, plain, 9½c; sugar cured, 11c; sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork $21 ⅌ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12½@13½c; Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ⅌ gallon $1 20.

CHEESE.—The receipts for some days have been light since our last; 54 boxes comprise the amount which was received. The current rates were as follows: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Swiitzer 16 ⅌ lb.

CRANBERRIES.—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The exchange rates are $10 @19 per barrel, the latter for Sackett's Belle berries.

COAL.—The supply in the market is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales at Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ⅌ ton.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @92c ⅌ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; sperine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

CIDER.—The market was not an active one. The sales were light at $7, and ⅌ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OIL.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at 23@23 50 ⅌ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic 23 50@25 ⅌ barrel.

CARBON OIL.—The firmness we have previously noted has been maintained. The supply in hand is ample; dealers, however, decline making concessions in order to effect sales. We quote sales of standard brands in a jobbing way at 22½@23c. Some sales were made at the advance.

DRESSED HOGS.—The market dull with sales at 7½@8c. The receipts were 10 head.

DRIED FRUITS.—The demand has fallen off and prices weak at the following: Peaches—quarters, 8½@8c; halves, 11@12c; mixed lots, 10@10½c; Apples, 6@6½c; sliced, 8½@8¾ ⅌ lb.

EGGS.—The supply is improving, and the tendency of prices downward. Sales picked at 22@24c; fresh 26@28c ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR.—The market was a strong one, with a good local inquiry; holders don't appear anxious to sell except at the advance, preferring to hold on. The receipts since our last were 1,795 barrels. The advance we noted yesterday has been maintained. We quote as follows. White wheat, fancy brands, $7 60 in bbls, sacks $7 35; red winter, fancy brands, $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 25 in barrels, sacks $7 00; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 00 in barrels. Mill rates: National, white wheat in barrels $7 90; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 90, in sacks $7 60; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—We note sales of currants at 11¼ @12c, prunes 11¼c, Valencia raisins 16c ⅌ lb; layer raisins $3 25 ⅌ box.

FEATHERS.—Market was well supplied but not very active. We are noted sales of live geese feathers to the trade at 58c; in a small way at 60@62c.

GRAIN.—The market during the week has exhibited considerable strength. Certain kinds are held at an advance. The receipts since our last are as follows: Corn, 623 sacks; wheat, 542 sacks; barley, 672 sacks; rye, 156 sacks; oats, 483 sacks. The current rates with sales were: Wheat $1 35@1 45 for red; $1 41@1 46 for white. Some lots are held above the figures we have named. Corn has but no higher, the tendency being that way. We can report sales by the car load 46@47c. Store prices 52@55c per bushel. Corn—the market may be termed unsettled, with a wide difference in the views of dealers. Sales were reported on wharf and track at 45@46c; in a jobbing way 48@50c. Rye—market without change, with sales at 85@90c. Barley—the demand is improving; we note sales of No. 1 spring Bec'd at 90@96c per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The firmness we have previously noted has been maintained; activity was the leading feature of the market. The leading houses seem to have about as much business as they can attend to. The following are the current rates:

Raw Sugars—Cuba 11¼c; prime 11¾c; good 10c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¾c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14¼c; B coffee 14¾c; extra C 14c; C yellow 13¾@13½c; Demerara, boxes, white, 12½c ⅌ lb.

Syrups—H and E 80c; white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 45 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18¾c; good 18¼@17¾c; fair 15½@15c; ordinary 14½@14c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 90c@75c; Souchong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70@ 60c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Allspice 20c; pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 90c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

HAY.—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. We continue to quote from wagon at $18, $14@18 ⅌ ton. Baled on wharf $12, 14@16 ⅌ ton.

HERBS.—Market well supplied; we are reported regular sales at 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

HONEY.—We are noted sales in a regular way at $6 25 for pearl; common $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

HONEY—Sales at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

HIDES.—Green salted (as weighted) 10¼@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@ 16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

HORS—Sales of new crop at 21@24c ⅌ lb.

LIME.—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—We are reported sales at the following: No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ⅌ gallon.

MILL FEED.—The demand is improving, with a good market on hand; we are reported sales of middlings at $1 50@1 75 per cwt.

POULTRY.—The falling off in receipts has improved the demand. We note sales of dressed chickens at 12@14c ⅌ lb.; turkies 14@16c ⅌ lb.

PORK.—The market was easier under more liberal receipts; still there is no surplus stock. We can report sales at the following: from first hands $17 25 @ 20 store $ 25@1 30 ⅌ bushel.

PEANUTS.—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

RAGS.—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

RICE.—Sales of Carolina, 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c ⅌ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ lb.

SALT.—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices have undergone no material change; we note sales by the car load at 60@61 65; store sales were made at the usual advance.

SEEDS.—There is more activity in the seed market; clover seed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75; timothy $3 25@3 75; flax seed $2 10@2 12 ⅌ bush.

SOAP.—Rabbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10¾c; chemical olive, 8c; ⅌ lb.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW.—We are noted sales of city refined at 8¾ @8¾c ⅌ lb.

TURKEYS.—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales at 50@55c ⅌ bush.

WOODENWARE.—Following are the wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $1 65.

WILLOWS.—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry. We are noted sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—The market continues very firm, with an upward tendency. The following are the latest figures of the market: Highwines 93c; common rectified 86c; proof rectified $1 01; rye corn 91 @95c ⅌

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1871.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
A club of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

GENERAL NEGLEY EXPLAINS.

General Negley, having been called upon by some of his friends for an explanation of his course in presenting and advocating the passage of the bill for the removal of the Allegheny arsenal, has published a card, in which he gives "the reasons governing his action." With characteristic assurance he prefaces his explanation with the following declaration:

That my motives were, personally, entirely disinterested and unimpeachable, becomes indisputably apparent from the facts I shall outline.

Notwithstanding this most sweeping and extraordinary prejudgment of his self-vindication, his motives shall continue to be impeached by thousands of his constituents until he shows some better reasons for his amazing attempt to inflict so serious a blow upon our industrial interests, and offer such an indignity to our civic pride.

The first and great reason which he urges was the reception of an official copy of the resolutions passed by Councils in April last, as follows:

"Whereas, The present location of the United States Arsenal buildings in the Geographical center of the city of Pittsburgh, owing to the increase of her population, is highly objectionable, a serious barrier to needed municipal improvements, as well as dangerous to the lives and property of the citizens. Therefore, be it:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, That Congress be and is hereby respectfully urged to take such Legislative action as will effect the removal of the United States Arsenal, magazines, etc., to some suitable locality outside of the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing preambles and resolution be transmitted to our Representatives and Senators, with the request that they lay the same before each House of Congress to the end that suitable action be taken therein, and further, that they be requested to obtain, if practicable, the cession of the Arsenal grounds to this city for use in perpetuity as a public square.

Now, just compare the tenor of these resolutions with the provisions of the bill introduced by General Negley. The resolutions comprehend two things—the removal of the arsenal to some other locality near the city, and the procurement of the use of the grounds for a public square. The action of Councils, stupid and ridiculous as it was, only amounted to this. General Negley's bill does not embrace either of these propositions. It provides for the removal of everything that can be profitably removed *to other arsenals*, and for the *sale* of the property to the city. The resolutions say nothing about the total removal of the arsenal and a sale of the grounds to the city. Had they been offered in that shape, they never would have passed, and no one knows the fact better than General Negley. The idea was, that if the Government would remove the arsenal to some other point near the city, and grant the use of the grounds, in perpetuity, for park purposes, the city would profit by the change. Why did not General Negley embody those two propositions in his bill, as requested by Councils, and then stop. If he could not get the bill passed in that shape, then it was his duty to oppose any action looking towards a total abandonment of the arsenal. But he knew full well not only that the resolutions did not contemplate purchase by the city, but that the corporation would not in any event become a purchaser. In fact, the city could not purchase without power expressly conferred by the Legislature. Hence the provision, "that in case the city shall refuse to purchase, the property shall be sold to the highest bidder," etc. In other words, his bill is simply a proposition that Pittsburgh of the arsenal, and put them up for sale at public outcry—the very opposite of what was contemplated in the resolutions. The bill, so far from representing the wishes of Councils, is a flagrant misrepresentation.

In the second place, General Negley asserts that these resolutions were signed by "a number of letters of unquestioned weight," requesting immediate legislative action; and that, since the late canvass, numerous letters were addressed to him, presenting views *similar to those set forth in the resolutions.*" It is significant that not a single name is given, and until General Negley produces these letters in full, the public may well question the "weight" of the writers. If the letters only asked for the removal of the shops, magazines, etc., to some other locality here, as contemplated in the resolutions, they do not in any way sustain General Negley's bill, as we have already shown, and have no relevancy to the point in issue.

A quotation is given from one of these letters, as follows:

I am urged to write to you upon a matter in which our people have great interest, to wit: in regard to the sale of the Arsenal grounds in the Sixteenth ward, late Lawrenceville. The reasons why I urge upon you to accomplish it if at all possible, and it will greatly add to your reputation at home if it is done principally by the influence of your name as you need not suggest any reasons why it should be done. When the bill passed the Military Committee, we are informed, and having been put in your hands by them to prepare a bill for the sale, whether rightfully or wrongfully, you will be responsible for the result if the thing fails. May I ask for myself and for others of your constituents that you will give it your immediate attention. I need not say to you that touching this matter you have all of your constituents of all parties at your back.

The name of the writer of the above is not given, but he understands well the weak points in General Negley's character. Mark the phrases—"it will add greatly to your reputation at home;" "to one so entirely familiar as you;" and "you have all of your constituents, of both parties, at your back." These are indeed "weighty" considerations to "our Representative," in that they appeal so directly to his personal vanity and political ambition. He has discovered, ere this, that "all of his constituents are not *at his back*," unless in the sense that he has virtually "turned his back upon them." It is to be hoped that the letters of all these advisers and advocates of this measure will be given to the public, that they may see who are at the bottom of this *mischief*.

In the third place, in justification of his course, Gen. Negley quotes from the report of the Secretary of War, in which he recommends the sale of certain arsenals which he names, (Allegheny Arsenal *not* included,) "and many others throughout the country." He also quotes from the "renewed" recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, to sell certain arsenals "located in the vicinity of large cities, obstructing their growth and causing anxiety and alarm to the inhabitants on account of the dangerous material stored in them." If the reader will take the trouble to compare the preamble to the resolutions of Councils, with the words just quoted, he will see that the writer of the former had the latter before him when the resolutions were drawn. And this fact leads to the conclusion that the party who prepared the resolutions for Councils went as far as he dared to go in order to meet the recommendations of the Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance, and at the same time secure the passage of the resolutions. The declaration in the preamble that the arsenal "is a serious barrier to needed municipal improvements" is not true. It is the very reverse of true. The fact is, the existence of the arsenal contributed more than anything else to the building up of that section of the city, and has in no sense been, nor is it now, a barrier to any needed improvement. That Gen. Negley, and those who engineered the matter in Councils, have been acting in concert, will appear by what follows. Gen. Negley then says:

I was formally instructed by the Military Committee to prepare and offer a bill *"to carry into effect the resolutions transmitted by the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and the recommendations of the annual reports of the Secretary of War and the Committee."*

How General Negley has "carried into effect" the resolutions of Councils, we have already shown.

The fourth point of defense is made in these words:

As the Arsenal is now used and managed, there is not the slightest possibility of bringing into partnership with the Government any of our industrial interests. The wealth which used to flow through these channels have, so far as the Allegheny Arsenal are concerned, dried up.

There's logic, rhetoric and grammar, all combined, in this simple paragraph. It "dries up" any attempt at criticism.

The fifth and last point is, that the Allegheny Arsenal *burdens*, and its removal and economy demands its abolishment. He gives the expenses of the arsenal for the year 1870, to "show the tax payers of my [his] district the cost of furnishing an agreeable station for three officers and fifty enlisted men, and, while these, and other officers and soldiers, are kept on easy guard duty, there comes appeal after appeal from Georgia, Kentucky and Texas for military protection." The total expenditures for the year were $45,117 29, of which $18,597 61 were spent for hired men; $17,175 for pay, clothing and subsistence of fifty enlisted men, and $7,200 for salaries of the three permanently stationed officers. If anything were wanting to show that General Negley's heart is set on routing these officers, at any cost, it is furnished here. If there is anything in this economical reason for abolishing the arsenal now, it existed with equal force after the Mexican war. It was found useful during that war, and cost money to maintain it from that time up to the breaking out of the rebellion. General Negley will scarcely deny that it was useful to the nation, and especially useful and beneficial to Pittsburgh, during our civil war. As a military man, he may comprehend that arsenals are never profitable institutions to a nation in times of peace. The sneer that the officers on duty have an "agreeable station" comes with bad grace from our "Major General of Volunteers," who, after his "distinguished services" in the field, held on to his "agreeable station" for two years at full pay, and until considerations other than those of economy induced his resignation. The General has determined that the tax-payers of Maine and California, of Michigan and South Carolina, shall be no longer bled to pay out some $50,000 per annum among his constituents in Allegheny county! Here is a magnanimity of spirit and a breadth of statesmanship to which only an Artemus Ward or a Mark Twain can do full justice.

The remarkable "explanation" of the General concludes as follows:

"If it was the desire of the citizens of Pittsburgh to continue the legislative bounty now granted to such military establishments, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that I should have yielded judicious obedience to their wishes if at any time they had been expressed in opposition to the resolutions passed by City Councils.

When did the citizens of Pittsburgh ever express any other desire than that the "legislative bounty," as he is pleased to term it, should be continued? We have shown that the resolutions of Councils only called for change of location, while Negley's bill provides for utter destruction. He may yet have an opportunity to "yield judicious obedience," if he has not already gone too far in his unparalleled folly.

ON THEIR FAITH.

The independent Republican movement of last fall, which had for its object a thorough reform in the political management of the affairs of this county, was an earnest and spontaneous effort on the part of those who realized that the perpetuation of the party in power depended solely upon its integrity as an organization. They held their convention and nominated their ticket early in the campaign. They passed resolutions setting forth fairly and unmistakably what they intended to do, and what would be required of those who formed the legislative ticket when they should be elected. The great majority of Republicans heartily joined in the movement, and the politicians—or those who profit by using and abusing the party—plainly foresaw that defeat was inevitable unless something could be done to arrest the popular tide. This was the situation of affairs when the regular convention was held. Every art had been employed, and every influence exerted, for several weeks previous to the assembling of the delegates, to break the force of the movement, so that the convention might be manipulated to suit the wishes of the leaders, and ignore any attempt to reform. The public sentiment, however, was well defined and overwhelming, and even the most bold and reckless of the managers were forced to admit that unless a proper platform was adopted, any ticket which they might nominate would be doomed to defeat. A platform was therefore adopted almost identical with that which the reform party had placed before the people. It was even vaunted as more thoroughly reform in its purposes and declarations than that of the former convention. The canvass was made, and *how* it was conducted our readers fully understand. The people were appealed to, petitioned, implored, supplicated to stand by the regular organization; to trust the leaders once more; to believe in the declarations of the platform, and to make an honest effort to reform the party of abuses within the party? All this was not enough. The great mass of the Republicans had been deceived so often that they had lost all faith in mere platform declarations, and they determined to adhere to the new organization. Finding it impossible to stem the tide, the regular County Committee resolved to meet the demands of the voters, by exacting a positive pledge from each candidate for office, that he would indorse, abide by and sustain, in every particular, *in letter and spirit*, the resolutions of the regular convention. How this resolution was carried out, and how it was responded to by the people for their suffrages, will appear from the following, taken from the *Gazette* of October 5, 1870, one week before the election:

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, October 5, 1870.]

Our Candidates—How They Stand on Reform.

We commend to our readers the following communications, pledging the candidates to support in letter and spirit the resolutions of our Republican County Convention. Every one of them is plain, and there is no room for doubt about their meaning. These resolutions are the true spirit of reform, within the party, and without endangering its unity. When men place themselves in such grounds, the intentions of bad intentions can only arise through some personal objectiveness that has not the slightest reform about it.

Shady Side, September 15, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq.:

Sir: I have examined the resolutions announcing the policy of the party, passed by the Union Republican Committee on the 26th of August, and in reply to the request of the County Executive Committee for such expression of their intentions, I hereby pledge myself, to you and to the people of Allegheny county at large, to abide by and sustain them to the best of my ability, in every particular.

Very respectfully yours,
John S. Robb.

September 13, 1870.

Allegheny City, September 16, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Esq., Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County:

Sir: In response to resolutions adopted by the Republican County Executive Committee, at its first meeting, I have the honor herewith to present my cordial adherence to the platform adopted by the Republican Conventions which assembled at the Court House on the 26th of August last. I do this the more cheerfully from the fact that the principles enunciated there so fully accorded with my private opinions before my appointment in this position, and I therefore pledge myself unequivocally to uphold and maintain those principles, whether my fellow citizens shall see proper to elect me or otherwise,—believing that the only mode by which we should seek to continue our glorious party in power is by the maintenance of strict integrity in all offices, and zealous care in the expenditure of public funds, that thereby the load of taxation that now burdens our people may be effectually reduced.

I have the honor to be, yours,
Very respectfully, yours,
Henry Warner.

Pittsburgh, September 13, 1870.

Joseph Dilworth, Chairman Allegheny County Executive Committee:

Dear Sir: I accept as a fair and truthful statement of the doctrines and policy of the Republican party the resolutions adopted by the recent County Conventions, and as in the past, so in the future, I will seek by every honorable means their practical application to the wants and weal of our common country.

Very truly,
John A. Scott.

Just here we may remark that, for ourselves, we never believed the above pledges were made in good faith, and we yet believe that the action of our representatives in the Legislature (with the exception of Mr. White) will prove the truth of our convictions. The pledges were extorted, from the very necessities of the situation, and were not made from an honest and conscientious conviction of duty.' They were made under political duress, and politicians of easy conscience do not regard them as binding. The hand was uplifted, the sacred obligation was taken and subscribed, but there was a mental reservation, ready to be taken advantage of whenever occasion might arise. Personally we might be indifferent as to the redemption of these pledges, since failure would simply fulfill our prophecy that they never would be redeemed, and give us the victory in another contest. The grand issue might be sooner reached did our members ignore their pledges altogether. The action of five of the delegation in the House, in voting against referring Mr. White's fee bill to a special committee consisting of themselves, was an act which indicates a settled purpose to repudiate their promises. By this first act they virtually declare that they do not wish to consider the bill, which has for its object the reduction of the fees of county officers to "just and reasonable compensation." While this course of conduct tends to confirm our own judgment, yet we nevertheless hold that every man who had ought to do with securing the above pledges, as well as those who made them, is solemnly bound to see them faithfully and speedily executed, both in letter and spirit. To repudiate them will involve moral perjury, as well as political ruin.

We shall await the further progress of events at Harrisburg before saying more, and shall conclude by adding another pertinent extract from the *Gazette*:

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, Dec. 20, 1870.]

Reduction of Office Fees.

At the late election in the county of Allegheny, the Republican organization stood upon a platform of retrenchment and reform. The resolutions of the convention were not trifles, gotten up merely to secure victory and then to be forgotten as soon as success was secured. The citizens of the county were assured that the nominees on the regular Republican ticket, would carry out their wishes in this respect, and every individual nominee pledged himself to do so. *Without those assurances, the regular ticket could not have been elected*, and the confidence in the performance of the promises then made must not be abused. If the legislative nominees on the regular ticket are permitted to act untrammelled, we feel satisfied that they will strictly carry out these pledges. They will, however, find that a thousand technical points will be raised, some having every appearance of equity, and some that have been specially and carefully prepared, to embarrass them. To the last character of interference there should be not the slightest concession. No matter who it may strike, whether a personal friend or antagonist, reform should unhesitatingly be pursued. Any dereliction in this respect, will find no palliation in any just community. Indeed, in our humble opinion, the violation of a public pledge for such impure reason, should, and will be universally condemned.

As our readers know, General Franz Sigel was invited by the President to accept the place of Secretary to the San Domingo Commission. It appears that Sigel, an honest, well educated German, at once entered into a course of rigorous self-examination with the view of ascertaining his own qualifications for the position. He overhauled his intellectual store room and took an inventory of its furniture. The duties of a secretary in general, as the office is, or used to be, understood in Europe, were no doubt so familiarly known to him as to seem to make inquiry unnecessary as to the particular duties of the Secretary of the San Domingo Commission. Spanish being the vernacular of the coveted island, and the object of the Commission being to investigate the condition, resources, views and wishes of the inhabitants of the island, evidently the first and indispensable qualification of the Secretary must be entire familiarity with the Spanish language, a mastery of it so complete as readily to grasp and comprehend even its *patois* and dialects. Slight inquiry sufficed to satisfy the General that he was not the man for the position, as his knowledge of the Castilian was rather literary than colloquial. That is, we may suppose that he is able with facility to read books written in it, or even to talk book Spanish under stress of tongue with the mastery appropriate to a Secretary. He therefore declined to accept the place. The little affair is quite interesting when viewed as an illustration of national differences, and of the character of a distinguished man. Beyond the Atlantic, familiarity with the language to be used is considered as indispensable to secretaries, ambassadors, &c. On this side, in the great Republic, no such necessity is recognized, at any rate the qualification is not exacted Hence, the surprise with which, as we learn, the plea of ignorance set up by General Sigel was received by the President and his Cabinet. The simplicity of the assumption which prompted the declination was surprising and laughable. Plainly enough General Sigel has as yet made small progress in the art of getting on in this country. His *savoir-faire* is not what it ought to have been by this time. This is felt bitterly even by some of his countrymen who have lived longer here, or have been more zealous and industrious learners. They reproach Sigel for having missed so fine an opportunity of adding a feather to the cap of German-American honor, and in memory of his act some of them will long think of him as the man,

"Che fece per viltate il gran rifiuto."

Incapable even of understanding his modesty, like Dante with his Pope, they will ascribe his refusal to cowardice.

The Allegheny delegation in the House—Mr. White excepted—desire to have it stated that "no negative vote was taken on Mr. White's motion" to refer the Reform Bill to the Allegheny delegation, "and that consequently they cannot be accused of voting against the proposition, though none but Mr. White voted in its favor." This is most pitiful denial of shallow demagogues. "No negative vote was taken." Nevertheless, the motion was voted down! To faithlessness to their pledges the delegation seek to add the sin of hypocrisy. They are determinedly opposed to the Reform Bill, but skulk behind subterfuges positively contemptible, in the hope of evading the responsibility, hiding from the scorn of the public. It would be much more manly—rather, less mean and contemptible—to stand out and openly declare that they do not intend to redeem a single pledge—which would be the simple truth. It would not be the first time that men have snapped their fingers boastfully in the faces of their dupes. It is very well known that the delegation—Mr. White excepted—have not the slightest idea of keeping faith with the people, before whom they took a score of oaths to procure the legislation contemplated in Mr. White's bill. From the time they reached Harrisburg they have been contriving ways to make sure of killing any reform without openly taking ground themselves. The vote on the reference of the bill fully exposes their position. *We* are not disappointed. If all we have ever said of the utter faithlessness of the Ring politicians—the so called "Regulars"—is not fully borne out by the course of the Allegheny delegation in regard to the pledges whereby they were elected, then we stand corrected, and acknowledge our mistake. Are such Republicans as Mr. Dilworth and his Committee, who conducted the canvass and saved themselves from defeat on these pledges, as ready to condemn those who prove faithless? We shall see.

If there were any opposition express lines now in operation the public might get some good of the recent decision of the Maine Supreme Court that a railroad company carrying express matter for one person or company, has no right to refuse to carry express matter for other companies or persons offering it, but they must carry for all alike and on equal terms. The Court has decided that the contract of the Maine Central Railroad giving the Eastern Express Company the exclusive use of its road is against State statute and common law, but since the express competition has been broken up in this part of the country, we only note the decision as something that might have profited us in other days.

The controversy between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Sheffield Steel Manufacturers has been settled, the Department, it is said, being satisfied that the invoices were correct and no fraud intended in the Sheffield method of making them. What next?

JUST THE WAY IT IS.

The Allegheny delegation in the Legislature have taken upon themselves an obligation to do certain things for their constituents which they cannot refuse or neglect to do without involving a most flagrant violation of faith on their part, and incurring the condemnation of nine-tenths of the taxpayers of the county. It has been the misfortune of these members that, from the outset, there were grave suspicions that they were not heartily in favor of the measures to which they stood pledged, and would not labor earnestly and sincerely for their adoption. Those who have been most earnest in advocacy of the contemplated reforms, have been told over and over again that no law would be passed giving force and effect to the wishes of the people, simply because the leaders of the party—the politicians and the office holders—were opposed to the measure. Then we have all along had the winks and nods of the "knowing ones," that while our members in the Legislature would not violate their pledges in any way, nevertheless there would be no bill passed, and nothing has been more common than the prediction that none would be passed.

When Mr. White desired to refer his bill to the Allegheny delegation, that it might be in the hands of its friends—evidently for the purpose of having it fully considered and amended by them, so that they might unanimously recommend its passage—they refused to acquiesce in his desire; and this refusal was calculated to confirm any suspicion which might previously have existed in regard to the lukewarmness of the majority of the delegation. The merest tyro in legislative matters knows that, where local interests only are affected, the unanimous demand of the delegation is rarely if ever disregarded. We have yet seen no good reason advanced why the bill should not have gone to a special committee consisting of our own members, instead of the Judiciary Committee; but these reasons are said to exist. Since this action was taken, Mr. Humphreys has prepared another bill; and it, too, will probably go to to the same committee. This is the first step towards diversity of opinion and delay; and a divided delegation can either defeat or indefinitely postpone almost any measure. Had our members consented to have taken Mr. White's bill under their special care, there would have been no necessity for Mr. Humphreys offering another bill. All differences could have been discussed in committee, and settled in the shape of amendments. The people will not be so unreasonable as to expect them to agree upon all points, but they will nevertheless hold them to a substantial redemption of their pledges. No coying or dallying will be tolerated. They must go straight to the work, and, if disagreements arise, they will be expected to settle them like honest men—like conscientious jurors, who, rather than "agree to disagree," make up a verdict by mutual concessions. They must show unequivocally by their acts that they are heartily in favor of the passage of a law for the reduction of the fees of county officers, and must exhaust every honorable effort to attain that result. If they shall do this, and still fail, they will be acquitted of any breach of faith, and may be returned to make another effort in the same direction; but if they fail through want of honest endeavor, or defeat the bill through chicanery, they will incur the lasting reprobation of the whole community.

Frank Blair, who has just been elected United States Senator from Missouri, to succeed Mr. Drake, who resigned to take a life-seat on the Bench, desires to have it known that he stands by his famous "Broadhead letter," and will carry its principles with him into the Senate. Some of our readers may not recall precisely what that letter was. To refresh their recollection we make these quotations:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and *that is for the President elect to declare these acts*, (reconstruction,) *null and void, command the army to undo its usurpation at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to organize their own government and elect Senators and Representatives.*" He further said, in order that no mistake as to his political sentiments might be made, "We must restore the Constitution, and then we must have a President who will execute the will of the people *by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts.*"

We much doubt whether even Vance ever uttered anything so revolutionary. And yet Blair will take his seat with all the honors, and Vance will be honored. At any rate Drake has made certain of his much coveted office.

Indiana don't deserve to be twitted about her divorce laws any more than some other States. Too many notorious cases of secret and unjust divorce have been reported from New York to permit the people there to talk about any other person's faults in this regard. One of the most disgraceful cases has just come to light, where a widow appears in court to recover her share in her husband's property. It appears that he died in October last, after they had been married for thirty-five years. Both her husband and their son were practicing physicians. Soon after her husband's death she learned that he had by his will left all his property, consisting of a large amount of real estate, to his brothers and sisters, and was told by his executors that her husband had obtained a divorce from her several years before, and that therefore she was not entitled to her right of dower. It is further charged that the divorce was secretly obtained by one O. A. House, a lawyer who has become notorious from his connection with fraudulent divorces. Contrary allegations are made, but it is reasonable to suppose that there must be something in the case, and certainly neither Chicago nor Indiana can rival it for injustice.

Judge Shaeswood, in the Supreme Court at *Nisi Prius*, has given a decision that will alarm some pawn brokers. One Matthias Kaas, a Philadelphia "uncle," has been before the Criminal Court on several occasions, but had been too sharp for the Quarter Sessions, and had each time got off clear. His peculiar game has been to stow away dubious goods for two years, and then after the statute of limitation has barred criminal prosecution to dispose of them at handsome profits. But Johnson & Co., of Springfield, Illinois, finally got his case before the Supreme Court for $7,000, the value of silks stolen from them and traced to his possession. Kaas denied ever having received or seen the goods, and was his only witness, notwithstanding the plaintiffs had the testimony of the man who stole the goods and sold them to him. Judge Shaeswood ruled that the loser of the property by felony was not delayed in his civil action for their value until he had prosecuted the felon. The jury, under the ruling, gave a verdict for $10,800 against the pawn broker. As too many pawn shops are nothing more than "fences" for the reception of stolen goods, the force and value of this case are not to be underestimated.

A correspondent who has lived in London for nine years says to his fellow-citizens in America that the feeling of the English people towards them is one of brotherhood; that they are ready to clasp their hands in friendship, to acknowledge, and with pride, the family relationship, and wish to draw closer to them than to any other people. They feel that "blood is thicker than water," and the alliance between England and the United States is not only necessitated by a mutual national policy, but has something of sentiment in it springing from the hearts of a great and kindred people. England, he says, is still a little sore over the rejection of the Reverdy Johnson treaty, but she is anxious, however, for a settlement. "She knows that she has sinned; that she did not use proper, and even ordinary, vigilance in preventing the escape of the formidable cruiser. She knows that a just and true bill can be found against her for a violation of neutrality law, and she will plead guilty to the indictment, if it be framed in a becoming spirit, she will pay all just demands. Nor would she mind paying even a few pounds more as a *douceur* so that a final settlement can be arrived at." This *coleur de rose* view is very promising for Minister Schenck's success.

Now we have a contradiction of the contradiction that Sir John Rose came to this country to consult in relation to the fisheries troubles. He returns to England with Minister Schenck, and the other evening the two gentlemen dined with Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, where they met Sumner, Butler, Banks and other prominent members of Congress. The present report is that he is here in connection with our new five per cent. loan of $500,000,000.

The only way the Allegheny delegation in Harrisburg can convince their constituents that they are for a fair and square redemption of their pledges, is to show a determination to pass a complete reform bill. Standing aloof from Mr. White, and throwing obstacles in the way of his bill, is a course poorly calculated to create the belief that they are opposed to any reform without having the courage to say so. If Mr. White's bill is not right in all respects they should cordially co-operate with him to perfect it. But their course has created the impression that they are not only opposed to the bill in its details, but that its objects do not meet their approval, and that their great concern is how to prevent reform in the local offices, and avoid the responsibility of their faithlessness. They can dispel this impression, however, by coming squarely up to the work, which as yet they have shown no disposition to do.

Some of the church expenses of ancient Judaism have been put into modern figures and are enormous. Thus, the rearing of the tabernacle in the wilderness, cost in gold and silver, besides other vast offerings, $1,776,000. When it was dedicated $18,648 more came in, besides the probable value of the cattle, $2,800. Solomon's sacrifice in dedicating the Temple used 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep, worth $2,042,000. To support Hezekiah in his reforms, $57,720 were offered. Josiah celebrated the Passover at an outlay of $444,000. Ezra weighed the gold and silver consecrated after Israel's return from Babylon, and it is estimated at $3,380,000. But it was David's offering for the purpose of building the Temple that doubtless exceeds any single donation ever made by any nation for any purpose. It is reported in the Scriptures that he gave forty years old, was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., and graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts. He settled at Omaha in the practice of law in 1857, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln Marshal of Nebraska Territory, which office he held until his election from Nebraska as delegate to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois. He was also appointed Surveyor General of Nebraska. He will be as sound a Republican and useful a Senator as General Thayer, whom he is to succeed.

Since the 1st of September there have been sent from America to France 622,355 guns—of which about half a million must have been the property of the United States—2,878,510 cartridges, 61,000 pistols and 34'000,000 cartridges; there have also been sent out about $150,000 worth of artillery, a considerable quantity of harness, and 50,000 knapsacks; and the value of the whole is about ten millions of dollars. The Prussian agents who bid up arms when the sales first began, to keep them out of French hands, did not take them, but paid the forfeit money, and since there has been no protest from Prussia against the sales to French agents. The French demand continues, but is met more slowly and carefully, the principal arms now going out being the Remington breech-loaders, at the rate of 1,000 per day.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of the Land Office will contain an elaborate paper on the railway system of the United States, and its prospective extension. The figures of this paper demonstrate that our railway transportation is found to be to-day twenty times as great as it was in 1851, with less than double the population of that year. In other words, the same population now requires ten times the amount of transportation that was then required. The singular fact is developed that the working of the trans-continental lines results in a profit of fifty per cent. upon the gross receipts, mostly from local traffic, which seems to indicate that railway enterprise will hereafter find in local traffic its most effective scope of action.

Phillips & St. John, coal dealers at Memphis, have brought suit for $200,000 against the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, in the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, Illinois. The damages are claimed on account of an alleged breach of contract to deliver the Big Muddy coal this fall, which, it is alleged, the company failed to do. The failure of a supply of this coal at Memphis, which river men confidently relied on, has been the cause of much inconvenience and expense to steamboats. The real cause of this litigation is probably not the indisposition of the Grand Tower Company to fill its contracts, but its inability to do so on account of hindrances to navigation. As the Government has neglected to remove those, although assuming complete jurisdiction over the river, is it not responsible in fact, if not in law, for the damages that have been sustained?

The New Orleans *Times* has the story that among the first orders issued by Butler, on his occupation of the Crescent City, was one to the effect that all persons having cotton, sugar or tobacco within the Confederate lines might have the same sent to the same to New Orleans, there dispose thereof, and return under the safe conduct of the United States with such supplies as they might see fit to purchase. Under this order the *Times* adds that a lively trade sprung up, even sulphur and other articles contraband of war passing freely into the Confederate lines; and what was done in Louisiana was done likewise in Texas, many in the trade having permits from Mr. Lincoln himself. Upon being entrusted to the facts this tale will probably prove to have as little foundation as that of Senator Sprague's connection with cotton tr ading in Texas.

The Democrats of Nebraska claim as their victory the election of the Hon. Phineas N. Hitchcock to the United States Senate. As he has always been a Republican and enjoyed the fullest confidence of President Lincoln, such a claim exhibits considerable "cheek." Mr. Hitchcock, quite forty years old, was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., and graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts. He settled at Omaha in the practice of law in 1857, and in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln Marshal of Nebraska Territory, which office he held until his election from Nebraska as delegate to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois. He was also appointed Surveyor General of Nebraska. He will be as sound a Republican and useful a Senator as General Thayer, whom he is to succeed.

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Now that men have got to thinking about it, certainly there is no lack of plans for the solution of the quick transit problem in New York. The device last proposed is interesting because it is designed for use. It is a track suspended by wire rods from a wire cable. The car is suspended by four wheels, two on each side, resting on and above the track. The cable and track is suspended by transverse cables stretched across the street, secured to the posts, which are at considerable distance apart, by turn screws. The car can be propelled by any approved motive power. This kind of road will be objected to on the part of the public for the same reason which has created a prejudice against the Greenwich street and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway. People will be afraid to ride upon it on account of fear of accidents. The inventor claims that for railroads through the country his plan requires little or no grading, as it can cross hills, ravines and rivers of half a mile wide without either bridges or viaducts, thus saving an immense expense, which railroads of the ordinary plan have to incur. It is also claimed that in the construction of this road every available portion of it will be utilized. The posts can be used for gas, and bridges free to the public, and the girders used to string the telegraph wires upon, instead of the numerous unsightly wooden posts that now cumber our thoroughfares.

The Hartford *Courant*, which represents the best religious sentiment of orthodox Connecticut, takes strong ground against the proposed religious amendment to the United States Constitution. It cogently says: "When this sort of amendment is once begun, where is it to end? Suppose that the Roman Church should some day get the majority over the Protestants in America; should we like to see them enforced, logically to them, with the religious amendment to the Constitution, inserting the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, of Transubstantiation, of the Infallibility of the Vicegerent of Christ on Earth? Why not, if the majority of the people is to define the faith for the minority?" The *Congregationalist* also expresses its decided opposition to the movement. "The effort is sure to fail, as it ought to fail. If the thing could be done, and the whole Athanasian Creed were made a part of the fundamental law of government, there would not be an ounce weight more of Christianity in the nation. No Christianity in that Constitution because the words are not there! Is there no salt in the sea? There are no lumps of ice visible. Go to, now; let us form a national society to put salt into the Atlantic Ocean."

Suppose that a company of Americans should obtain large and exclusive grants of land for settlement or improvement on the coast or in the interior of Spain, or Italy, or Germany, or any European country, would it be considered just the thing to send a detachment of United States troops, or an American man-of-war to protect those private speculators in furthering their scheme? Yet this is just what has been done in sending the United States ship Cyane to Magdalena Bay, Lower California. A great company, wherein a number of prominent men are understood to be interested, but of which Drake Dekay is the active man, has procured large grants from the Republic of Mexico, and this naval vessel is to protect them in making money out of those grants. The precedent is one to be laid on this continent instead of across the Atlantic and the country to which we send our war vessel is Mexico, instead of some European power, cannot, we should think, alter the right or wrong in the case.

Some Catholic clergymen of Philadelphia have petitioned Governor Geary for the respite of John Hanlon, on the ground that the condemned did not conceive that he could go fully prepared to meet his God at the time fixed in the death warrant. As the Philadelphia *Post* suggests, this gets the Governor into a serious dilemma. If he shall refuse the respite, he will be accused of hurrying a man out of the world unprepared to meet death. If he reprieves the prisoner, he makes a bad precedent, which other malefactors will not be slow to take advantage of for deferring their executions on similar grounds, and with the hope of finally escaping. We would suggest that the Legislature can get the Governor out of his difficulty, by abolishing the death penalty and substituting life imprisonment, which admits of no reprieve, and generally affords ample time for conversion.

The Hon. D. J. Morrell, as manager of the Cambria Works, Johnstown, Pa., employs a very large force of skilled and unskilled laborers. Three years ago, in his annual report to the Board of Directors, he suggested, and, in a measure, put into practicalities, the system of industrial partnership. In the report recently submitted by him, he renewed his suggestions, and gave interesting statements of the result of the more prominent English experiments, and also referred approvingly to the system of M. Leclaire, which the Messrs. Brewsters and A. S. Cameron & Co., of New York, are carrying on. Mr. Morrell gave in brief an account of the workings of the German cooperative banks, and also suggested the formation of councils of arbitration. When these suggestions were first made, the directors were not impressed with the scheme, but Mr. Morrell is now sanguine that it will soon be given a trial.

The Superintendent of the Census of Philadelphia admits that in his statistics of manufactures there is an omission of production to the amount of twenty per cent. or twenty-five per cent. This is true not throughout the country, and manufacturers themselves are more to blame than census officers in the matter, for withholding information under the wrong impression that it would be published to the detriment of their business. But that some fault must attach to the census takers would appear from the statement that one woolen mill alone, which is omitted in the Philadelphia census, produced goods last year to the amount of two and a quarter millions of dollars.

The recent advance in the Union Pacific stock is accounted for by the Union Pacific Railroad actually completed some time ago, technically, it is not; the Government not having as yet formally accepted it, beyond the acceptance of the reports of examiners of sections previous to the issue of the subsidy bonds. A favorable report from Senators who examined the road and pronounced it complete, with some unimportant exceptions, which would require an additional outlay of not more than $100,000, to be the work of a few days, will never be solved. The Treasury has not formally accepted the road as complete, but is not disposed to refuse bonds when it consider himself required to do so until the expiration of the time allowed by law to the company for completing the road. The company is therefore entitled to the grant of the granted lands, but not for the whole.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, a popular young Congregational pastor at North Adams, Massachusetts, has accepted the position of the distinctively religious editor of the *Independent*. This is a department of the paper that needs to be particularly strong to keep up with the intensely worldly inclination from the publishing department. If Gladden in the one proves equal to Bowen, in the other he will prove himself no common man. It is presumed that pictures of washing machines on one side and of some good religious theme on the other, are no longer joint productions of the two departments of the newspaper.

Philadelphia has 112,467 dwelling houses for her 674,022 people, or 5.99 persons to a house. The highest number to one house in any ward is 8.43 in the Twenty-seventh ward. While the city's population has increased during the ten years 34.18 per cent., the number of dwellings has increased 25.47 per cent. The average number of persons to a dwelling in 1860 was 6.31. These figures tell that Philadelphia is a city of homes, and give one reason for its substantial prosperity and the contrast between it and New York in respect to the prevalence of crime.

Suicide is to a great extent ascribed to two reasons: first, that the prospect that the Secretary of the Treasury will be instructed by Congress to resume the old dealing with the company, and the report that the Pennsylvania Central Company will exercise a controlling interest in the Pacific Railroad, which, it is said, Mr. Scott intends to be true, is that the company are negotiating, with prospects of success, with other influential parties for the transfer of a sufficient amount of their securities to enable them to pay off their floating debt, the parties taking these securities to have other valuable considerations connected with the future management of the company's affairs.

The Ohio Senate